

(b) The need for additional humanitarian international conventions or for other appropriate legal instruments to ensure the better protection of civilians, prisoners and combatants in all armed conflicts and the prohibition and limitation of the use of certain methods and means of warfare;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take all other necessary steps to give effect to the provisions of the present resolution and to report to the General Assembly at its twenty-fourth session on the steps he has taken;

4. *Further requests* Member States to extend all possible assistance to the Secretary-General in the preparation of the study requested in paragraph 2 above;

5. *Calls upon* all States which have not yet done so to become parties to the Hague Conventions of 1899 and 1907,³⁶ the Geneva Protocol of 1925³⁷ and the Geneva Conventions of 1949.³⁸

*1748th plenary meeting,
19 December 1968.*

2445 (XXIII). Teaching in schools of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the structure and activities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies, with particular reference to human rights

The General Assembly,

Considering that the International Year for Human Rights should be the occasion for new efforts to improve the standard of knowledge about the United Nations and, in particular, about its efforts in the field of human rights,

Recalling its resolutions 137 (II) of 17 November 1947 and 1511 (XV) of 12 December 1960 concerning the teaching in schools of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the structure and activities of the Organization and the specialized agencies,

Considering that such teaching is not yet sufficiently widespread, in particular in primary and secondary schools, despite the efforts of Member States and of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization,

Convinced that in order to achieve the desired results such teaching must start at an early stage of education,

Conscious of the fact that young people cannot receive training which meets the requirements of a world increasingly characterized by the interdependence of peoples if educators do not themselves receive special instruction in international organization,

1. *Requests* States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies and of the International Atomic Energy Agency to take steps, as appropriate and according to the scholastic system of each State, to introduce or encourage:

(a) The regular study of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and of the principles proclaimed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and in other declarations on human rights, in the training of teaching staff for primary and secondary schools;

³⁶ Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, *The Hague Conventions and Declarations 1899-1907* (New York, Oxford University Press, 1918).

³⁷ League of Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. XCIV (1929), No. 2138.

³⁸ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75 (1950), Nos. 970-973.

(b) Progressive instruction on the subject in question in the curricula of primary and secondary schools, inviting teachers to seize the opportunities, provided by teaching, of drawing the attention of their pupils to the increasing role of the United Nations system in peaceful co-operation among nations and in joint efforts to promote social justice and economic and social progress in the world;

2. *Further requests* States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies and of the International Atomic Energy Agency to draw the attention of the competent authorities in private scholastic institutions to the present resolution and to invite them to make the necessary efforts for the achievement of the aims envisaged in paragraph 1 above;

3. *Requests* the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to continue and to encourage the study of appropriate ways and means of promoting the achievement of the aims envisaged in the present resolution;

4. *Further requests* the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the other specialized agencies concerned and the United Nations Development Programme to provide assistance to Member States, particularly those which are developing countries, with a view to enabling them to achieve the objectives envisaged in paragraph 1 above.

*1748th plenary meeting,
19 December 1968.*

2446 (XXIII). Measures to achieve the rapid and total elimination of all forms of racial discrimination in general and of the policy of apartheid in particular

The General Assembly,

Deeply concerned that during the International Year for Human Rights large-scale violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms continue to take place,

Gravely concerned about the continuing eviction and detention, imprisonment and murder of nationalists and freedom fighters in southern Africa and in colonial Territories,

Noting resolutions III, IV and VIII of 11 May 1968 of the International Conference on Human Rights³⁹ pledging support for measures to achieve the rapid and total elimination of colonialism and all forms of racial discrimination in general and of *apartheid* in particular and for the treatment as prisoners of war of captured freedom fighters opposed to the policies of *apartheid* and colonialism,

1. *Condemns* the Governments of South Africa and Portugal for their persistent defiant stand towards the United Nations and world opinion in respect of their policies of *apartheid* and colonialism, respectively;

2. *Further condemns* the policy of racial discrimination of the illegal minority régime in Southern Rhodesia and deplores the refusal of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, to take effective measures to suppress this illegal régime and to ensure human rights and fundamental freedoms to the people of Zimbabwe;

3. *Censures* the Governments of South Africa and Portugal for assisting and collaborating with the illegal minority régime in Southern Rhodesia;

³⁹ See *Final Act of the International Conference on Human Rights* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.68.XIV.2), pp. 6, 7 and 9.

4. *Confirms* the views of the International Conference on Human Rights, held at Teheran, which recognized and vigorously supported the legitimacy of the struggle of the peoples and patriotic liberation movements in southern Africa and in colonial Territories, in accordance with the relevant United Nations resolutions;

5. *Further confirms* the decision taken by the International Conference on Human Rights to recognize the right of freedom fighters in southern Africa and in colonial Territories to be treated, when captured, as prisoners of war under the Geneva Conventions of 1949;⁴⁰

6. *Appeals* to all States and organizations dedicated to the ideals of freedom, independence and peace to continue to give political, moral and material assistance to peoples struggling against all forms of racial discrimination and colonialism;

7. *Calls upon* all States to sever all relations with South Africa, Portugal and the illegal minority régime in Southern Rhodesia and to refrain scrupulously from giving any military or economic assistance to these régimes;

8. *Requests* the United Nations organs and the specialized agencies concerned to continue to give all appropriate assistance to the patriotic freedom movements in colonial Territories and in southern Africa and to keep this matter under constant review;

9. *Further requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with Member States, to prepare a programme for the celebration in 1971 of the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination.

*1748th plenary meeting,
19 December 1968.*

2447 (XXIII). Education of youth in the respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms

The General Assembly,

Noting resolution XX on education of youth in the respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, adopted on 12 May 1968 by the International Conference on Human Rights,⁴¹ as well as paragraph 17 of the Proclamation of Teheran,⁴²

Noting also Economic and Social Council resolutions 1353 (XLV) and 1354 (XLV) of 2 August 1968 on youth participation in international co-operation and on programmes of international action relating to youth,

Recalling the Declaration on the Promotion among Youth of the Ideals of Peace, Mutual Respect and Understanding between Peoples proclaimed by the General Assembly on 7 December 1965,

Aware of the aspirations expressed by large sectors of the young generation for a more effective protection of human dignity in this age of great scientific, technological and cultural achievements and of the desire of youth to have its full share in the accomplishment of the major humanitarian demands of this century,

Conscious of the importance of extending to young people an education in the spirit of the most noble humanitarian ideals of mankind and therefore convinced

⁴⁰ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75 (1950), Nos. 970-973.

⁴¹ See *Final Act of the International Conference on Human Rights* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.68.XIV.2), p. 15.

⁴² *Ibid.*, p. 3.

that States, the United Nations and other international organizations, youth organizations and society in general should undertake continuous and permanent efforts to that effect,

Convinced that the enthusiasm, energy and creative ability of the young could be a major factor in the spiritual and material advancement of all peoples, the universal promotion of human rights and worldwide economic and social development,

Considering that the United Nations and the specialized agencies, in particular the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, within their spheres of competence, could provide useful channels through which the deeply felt concerns of youth could be better understood and studied and constructive confrontations between spokesmen of the various generations could be harmoniously conducted,

Taking note of the appeal made by the International Conference on Human Rights to States to take all appropriate measures to prepare youth for, and stimulate its interest in, the creation of a better society,

1. *Endorses* the appeal made by the International Conference on Human Rights to States to ensure that all means of education should be employed so that youth may grow up and develop in a spirit of respect for human dignity and equal rights of man without discrimination as to race, colour, language, sex or faith;

2. *Further endorses* the recommendations made by the International Conference on Human Rights, in its resolution XX, to States, international organizations and youth organizations;

3. *Requests* the Economic and Social Council to invite the Commission on Human Rights, in co-operation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, to study the question of the education of youth all over the world with a view to the development of its personality and the strengthening of its respect for the rights of man and fundamental freedoms;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to arrange from time to time for an exchange of information on action taken by States in their efforts to ensure that young people are educated and brought up in a spirit of respect for human rights everywhere and given the opportunity of playing their part in the implementation and protection of human rights;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to organize, within the framework of the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights and in co-operation with interested Governments, seminars with the participation of persons specially qualified in subjects of particular concern to youth, including youth leaders;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its twenty-fourth session on action taken in implementation of the present resolution.

*1748th plenary meeting,
19 December 1968.*

2448 (XXIII). Freedom of information

The General Assembly,

Having regard to article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights which ensures to everyone the right to freedom of opinion and expression, including freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers,